Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

while recorded in Saccardo, is perhaps new to this country. The oospores were in abundance. It was also luxuriant upon *Potentilla Nepalensis*, in which also oospores were present.

CYSTOPUS IPOMŒÆ-PANDURATÆ Farl. has been abundant upon the sweet potato foliage and the oospores in the galls of the *Ipomœa pandurata* as mentioned last season. In no case were the galls found upon the former host.

CYSTOPUS CANDIDUS (Pers.) Lév. has its long list of hosts, and in this is a match for *Peronospora parasitica*, both frequently growing together upon the same species of Cruciferæ. Fine specimens with chalky white patches of large size were found unusually abundant upon some horseradish plants, and in this vicinity during June the shepherd's purse is fortunately quite seriously affected by this white mold.

CYSTOPUS PORTULACÆ (DC.) Lév. in like manner assists materially in killing off the purslane.

As a whole this has been a year in which the mid-season was characterized by few Peronosporeæ, but the quota has been well filled by the rapid development of several species in great abundance late in the season. The frosts of autumn held off unusually late, and this, together with the heavy rains, gave these parasites a good opportunity to make a rank growth. The other points of particular interest have been the finding of *Peronospora parasitica* upon *Alyssum maritimum; P. Cubensis* in great abundance upon cucumber, pumpkin and squash, and quite destructive to watermelons; *P. effusa* abundant upon spinach; and *P. Potentillæ* upon *Potentilla grandiflora* and *Potentilla Nepalensis*, both hosts abounding in oospores.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

New plants collected by W. G. Wright in western Mexico.

B. L. ROBINSON.

Ayenia Wrightii.— Fruticose: branches terete, smooth: leaves ovate, acuminate, rounded at the base, serrate, glabrous on both sides, a little paler beneath, 1½–2 inches long, half as wide; some much smaller leaves, 4–6 lines in length, fascicled together with the flowers in the axils of the larger

ones ; petioles 3–9 lines long : flowers two to five in a group, without a common peduncle; pedicels 3 lines in length; sepals lanceolate, acuminate, about a line long; petals with blades broadly rhombic, entire at the attachment of the hair-like claw, but with four teeth near the apex, the two inner teeth very minute, close to the adnation to the staminal cup, the outer much larger, acuminate, abruptly bent downward and backward ; anthers two-celled ; ovary raised on a slender stipe of 1 line in length; fruit 1½–2 lines in diameter, covered with numerous small dark glands.—Head of Mazatlan River, January, 1889 (No. 1307). Differs from *A. truncata* Rose in its terete branchlets, the longer and more slender stipe of the ovary and in the character of its fruit.

Mimosa affinis.—Annual, sensitive: stem ascending, simple or branched, hirsute with spreading or reflexed yellowish-brown hairs and armed with small recurved sub-stipular and scattered spines: petioles an inch long, bearing a single pair of pinnæ: leaflets 9–12 pairs, oblong, acutish, 5–7 lines long, the lowest pair appressed-pubescent upon the lower surface, the others nearly glabrous except on the ciliate margins; stipules awl-shaped, striate, ciliate; stipels bristle-formed, more or less rigid and dark-colored : peduncles shorter than the petioles, bearing small nearly spherical heads 2–2½ lines in diameter; bractlets awl-shaped to bristle-formed, ciliate, exceeding the flowers; corolla 4-parted; stamens 4; legumes 1–4 seeded, about 6 lines in length, 2½ lines broad, the surface minutely pubescent, and the more or less persistent margins provided with numerous very short recurved hooks (¼–½ a line in length).—Growing in grassy land among cocoanut trees, Mazatlan and vicinity, January, 1889 (n. 1218 and 1265). These plants having the habit of *M. pudica* L. differ constantly from that species in their smaller heads, and in the characters of the fruit. In M. pudica the legume is ciliate with less numerous, much longer, coarser bristles, which are not at all reflexed. Furthermore, the stipels in M. pudica are green and much less bristle-like.

Buddleia (§ GLOBOSÆ) **Wrightii.**—Shrub: branches and branchlets slender, terete, minutely striate, smooth : leaves thin, lanceolate, sharply acuminate, long-attenuate to a slender slightly margined petiole, serrate, covered on both surfaces with a close and inconspicuous canescent stellate puberulence, green

above, paler beneath, including petiole 4–5 inches long, 1–1¼ inches wide, the uppermost smaller, entire: peduncles in pairs, axillary, smooth, 5–10 lines long; heads 5–6 lines in diameter; calyx tomentous, obtusely four-toothed; corolla 1½ times as long as the calyx, hairy within; stamens and clavate entire stigma included.— A "willow-like bush," head of Mazatlan River, January, 1889 (n. 1282). Distinguished from the South American *B. globosa* Lam., *B. polycephala* HBK. and others by its thinner leaves and the absence of the dense ferruginous tomentum characteristic of those species; from *B. connata* Ruiz et Pav. by its narrow petioles, which are merely connected by a line and are not truly connate.

Citharexylum Cinaloanum.— A slender shrub, 4 feet high: branchlets striate, roundish or slightly 4-angled, canescent-tomentulous: leaves ovate or oblong, usually acuminate, rarely obtuse at the apex, acute at the base, entire or with a few shallow teeth toward the apex, pale, nearly glabrous but slightly roughish above, with short canescent tomentum beneath, 1¼–2½ inches long, half as broad; petioles 2–4 lines long: spikes single, terminal, slender, nodding; bractlets minute, subulate; flowers subsessile; calyx campanulate, 1 line long, striate, pubescent, with 5 very short acuminate slightly spreading but not reflexed equal or sub equal teeth; corolla white, pubescent within and without, exceeding the calyx by half; segments erect; fertile stamens four; rudiment minute; style glabrous; fruit dark, 2 lines in diameter.— Mazatlan, January, 1889 (n. 1225). Very nearly related to *C. Berlandieri* Robinson, but differing in its larger, usually more acuminate leaves, its campanulate rather than turbinate calyx with acute instead of blunt lobes, in the erect lobes of the corolla, and the glabrous style; the corolla-lobes in C. Berlandieri being larger and more spreading and the upper part of the style puberulent.

Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.